Asheville News.

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Our Army Correspondence.

PETERSBURG, July 18, 1862.

REV. T. W. ATKIN:

I send you enclosed a copy of Col. Rutledge's official report of the engagement of our Regiment on the 25th of June, which I hope, for the benefit of the friends of the Regiment, you will publish in your paper. The report of our fight on the 1st has been attempted to be published through the Richmond papers, and is so incorrect that as soon as I can obtain a copy of our official report I will send it to you. North Carolina never can get justice through the Richmond papers. The health of our Regiment is now improving, though we have had quite a large sick list. In the fight on Tuesday the first, we lost 22 killed, 120 wounded, and 4 missing—total 146—which was the heaviest loss of any Regiment in the Brigade. Our boys are in fine spirits and ready for the Yankees at any time. Yours, Truly,

SAM. C. BRYSON.

HEADQUARTERS 25TH REG. N. C. T., June 26, 1862.

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT RANSOM:

I would make the following official report of the engagement of the 25th Regiment on the battle ground of the Seven Pines, June 25th. The Regiment was ordered forward from Richmond on the morning of the 25th, and I was ordered to report to Gen. Huger at his headquarters on the Williamsburg road. I marched the Regiment down the Williamsburg road about five miles, and having no guide, and not knowing where Gen. Huger's headquarters were, I here ascertained that I had passed the General's headquarters about one mile and a half. I here called Lt. Col. Bryson to take command of the Regiment while I took his horse and rode back to report to Gen. Huger; directing Col. Bryson to move the Regiment forward to a point where Colonel Clark, of the 24th N. C. T., and Col. Matt. Ransom, of the 35th N. C. T. were, and there halt and wait until I came up, or until he received further orders. Col. Bryson moved forward, and upon reaching the vicinity of Col. Clark's and Col. Matt. Ransom's Regiments one of Gen. Wright's aides rode forward and delivered an order to him to move his Regiment forward about a mile, and to a point a little to the left of the Williamsburg road, to support the 53d Virginia Regiment which were then engaging the enemy at that point, said to be in large force. Col. Bryson moved forward under a skirt of woods until he reached the 53d Virginia. The officer commanding came forward and told Col. Bryson he could hold his position no longer. He (Bryson) at once told him to form his command on the left of his Regiment and to move forward with him. Col. Bryson moved forward to the edge of an old field, which brought him in full view of the enemy's lines, and his left resting about forty yards from their right, and the greatest distance between any portion of his line and the enemy not being more than one hundred and twenty yards. He here ordered his men to halt, fire and lie down. They poured a most destructive volley into the enemy, which they kept up for fifteen or twenty minutes, when the enemy ceased firing and left the field. Gen. Wright here rode forward and complimented Col. Bryson and the Regiment, and directed him to order his men to lie down, (they having rose to their feet for the purpose of pursuing the enemy from the field,) and to hold their line. I soon after arrived on the ground and found the Regiment in this position. In the mean time the 3d Georgia Regiment had came forward to my support, and Col. —— commanding that Regiment said to me he thought I might throw forward my pickets and advance across the old field.—This I at once did, and upon crossing the old field came to a very dense swamp with considerable mud and water in it. Feeling confident that the enemy were in here in large force, I again threw forward my pickets, who were soon fired upon, and the enemy advanced within about thirty yards of my line and fired into me. I returned the fire and drove them back to their trenches, where they seemed to rally and come again.—This time they came very close to my line and fired; I returned the fire and ordered my men to charge. This they did with vociferous cheering, which sent the enemy back to their trenches again.—But they came again. This time I was satisfied that I could not catch them in the charge, I therefore determined to give them their satisfaction of shooting, and continued to pour volley after volley into them, which soon drove them back to their trenches to come no more. About five o'clock in the evening I moved the Regiment back to its original position. About this time the enemy run forward a battery and commenced throwing grape and shells at us, which they kept up until a shot from one of our guns that had been brought forward silenced their battery.

I would here add that the force with which we were engaged afterwards proved to be the entire celebrated Dan. Sickles' Brigade. I here append a list of the killed and wounded:

COMPANY A—Wounded: J. H. Edney, head slightly; Jacob Case, head severely; Columbus H. Stepp, breast; M. L. Williams, hand and arm; H. P. Conner, arm and leg; W. B. Costin, arm slightly; J. W. King, arm slightly; J. T. Freeman, finger; W. A. Newsom, 1st Sergt., finger.

B—Wounded: J. E. Moss, head slightly; L. J. Mathis, neck severely; L. B. Hall, leg slightly; F. G. Hill, thigh severely; Sergt. William Beard, hip seriously.

C—Killed: W. L. Franklin, M. L. Fulbright. Wounded: J. J. Justice, arm; J. W. Smathers, thigh seriously; Alex. Hanah, hand; N. S. Hyatt, hand slightly; J. M. Bradley, knee cap slightly; J. W. Allen, arm slightly.

D—Wounded: 1st Sergt. James L. Patterson, breast; James E. Palmer, arm; James M. Case, thigh slightly; W. F. Meadows, thigh; Jas. M. Davis, hand slightly.

E—Wounded: D. B. Andrews, thigh; L. J. Erwin, leg slightly.

F—Wounded: Joseph M. Tounsan, thigh; John A. Smith, jaw seriously; J. M. Meese, fingers; B. F. Edmonston, leg slightly; A. A. Crawford, hand slightly.

H—Wounded: W. D. Sitton, elbow seriously; R. D. Ballard, hand slightly.

I—Wounded: John Warren, shoulder slightly; F. W. O'Kelly, fingers; J. A. Wise, foot slightly.

K—Wounded: H. J. Andrews, hand slightly. Missing: James M. Clark.

Total: Killed 2, Wounded 38, and Missing 1.

As regards the loss of the enemy I have no means of ascertaining, only by the admissions of the prisoners afterwards brought in. They all agree that their loss that morning was from 250 to 300 killed and wounded. As for the men and officers of my Regiment, I can only say that every one done his whole duty, and at the proper time.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY M. RUTLEDGE,
Col. Commanding.

DEATH OF COL. C. C. LEE.

Lieut. Col. Barber, now commanding the 37th N. C. Troops, in his report of its casualties in the late Battles near Richmond, thus mentions the circumstances attending the death of the gallant Colonel Lee:

"Col. Lee was killed by a ball from a cannon on the 30th of June, late in the evening. His regiment, with the rest of Gen. Branch's brigade, was charging a battery and had driven the enemy before them for a considerable distance. When about 100 or 120 yards from the battery as he shouted "On my brave boys!" he fell. Adjt. Wm. T. Nicholson was in a few feet of him; he at once raised him up and asked him if he was hurt—"Yes" was his reply. Colonel, are you hurt much? was then asked.—He was unable to answer this question, and almost instantly died in the arms of his adjutant, who brought his body from the field, with such of his personal effects as were not blown away.

"A better man or braver officer never fell at the post of duty. When his death was announced to the regiment, his men wept as if they had lost a father."

RECRUITING FOR BURNSIDE.—We learn by the train yesterday evening, that a couple of negroes were caught in the neighborhood of Goldsboro', a day or two ago, recruiting for Burnside, offering ten dollars bounty to niggers.—They were very properly hanged.—Brother Stanly's brethren are getting into trouble.—*State Journal.*

THE storms of adversity are wholesome, though, like snow storms, their drifts are not always seen.

WHEN a young lady hems handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor she probably sews that she may reap.

NORTHERN FEELING.

The strongest expressions of Northern discontent amounting to despair, that we have yet seen, are copied by the Petersburg Express from one of the latest numbers of the New York Times. We extract a few paragraphs, the whole column or two being of the same character, except that here and there is lugged in, neck and heels, a remark expressive of a confidence in the President and in the people which the tenor of the whole article shows that the Editor did not feel, any more than his readers. A few more victories such as those recently gained at James Island, Richmond, Murfreesborough, and all about by Jackson and Morgan, will give the North its quietus:

"THE STATE OF THE NATION—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.—In spite of all well-meant endeavors to conceal the fact, *a profound gloom has settled upon the public mind in regard to the conduct and prospects of the pending war. The great mass of the people are discouraged and disheartened.* And the reason of it is that they have lost *faith* in everybody and everything except their own exhaustless resources and their own indomitable purpose to crush the rebellion and preserve the life and unity of the nation. They have poured out their treasures and blood like water; and they do not see the fruits they were promised for such sacrifices. They have given their confidence without stint to the men who wielded the weapons they had placed in their hands, and they do not find that confidence justified by success. They have waited patiently week after week, month after month, through the slow revolving seasons of a whole year for victories, brilliant and decisive, promised them from day to day; and though every home mourns its dead, and every heart grieves for friends who will return no more forever, the victories are yet delayed and seem indeed further off than when the war began.

"One after another, too, the men on whom they had built their hopes have failed them. They know not whom to trust, or on whom they can rely, to carry the nation forward to that crowning triumph which they know is its right and its due. *Their faith in all their leaders has been sadly shaken.* And until that faith can be restored by the achievement or the promise of some renewed success, we must struggle against popular despondency, and be prepared for the vast brood of perils, real and imaginary, which move in its train.—For a year now the nation has leaned on McClellan and the splendid army which was placed at his disposal, and which he has moulded into the most formidable force ever organized on this continent. *But it is idle to disguise the fact that their faith in him has been shaken to its foundations by his failure to accomplish with that army a single one of the results which it was adequate to achieve.* It might have taken Manassas,—it ought to have beaten the rebel army at Yorktown,—its leader promised with it to capture Richmond. It failed at every point, and while it has been growing weaker, the force it was fighting has been growing stronger, day by day.

"These things shake and undermine the public faith, on which must always rest the public strength."

"For the last ten days it cannot be denied that the public has been inclined to take the gloomiest view of affairs, and to despair of better councils, and a more vigorous and successful conduct of the war. Not that the public mind has lost its elasticity, or the popular heart anything of its wonted courage. Let the Government take but a single step toward reforming these felt and acknowledged evils, and the people will respond with fresh enthusiasm and renewed hope to any demands that can be made upon them. But when they hear from one side fierce and reckless denunciations of the Abolitionists, and from another despairing appeals to the negro slaves for valor to crush the rebellion, and from the Government itself only despondent complaints of the embarrassment caused by this contending pressure, they may be excused for fearing that all just and noble Leadership is lacking to the nation, and that we are likely to drift into anarchy and ruin through sheer waste of the energies that seek only some hand and head competent to wield them aright."

"The army that wins the most victories is the army that has the best General at its head. *And judged by this standard, the rebels thus far have the advantage of the Union forces. They have deceived us, escaped us and beaten us.* What they have lacked in numbers they have made up in strategy. In vigor of movement, in rapidity of concentration, in the concealment of their plans until they were ripe for execution, in striking heavy blows on our weakest points, and in withdrawing their forces from every blow we have aimed at them, the rebels judged by results, *have shown themselves our masters in the art of war. The reason of this doubtless is that their President is a Soldier.*"

DARING FEAT—BURNING OF A FEDERAL VESSEL.

On Friday last some half dozen men attached to the Prince George Cavalry, conceived the idea of destroying one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having procured a boat, (the largest accessible,) Corporal Cocke, Thos. Martin, William Daniel, Alexander Dimitry and William Williams, embarked from Coggins' Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very fine looking schooner of 163 tons burthen, lying in the stream some half a mile from the Southern shore. As they neared the vessel, a small dog on board discovered their movements and commenced barking furiously. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity, but the enterprise had been undertaken, and the brave boys could not think of returning without accomplishing their object.—Making fast to the vessel, they endeavored to seize the dog, and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom, but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be placed upon him. His barking had now aroused the Captain of the vessel, who came upon deck, and desired to know the cause of the untimely visit. He was answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, and informed the Captain that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan, to effect his arrest. The Captain expressed great surprise, declared his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence, nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arrest as Gen. McClellan had ordered. The Captain then consented to submit, and manifesting no disposition to resist, was allowed to get into the boat untied. In the meantime the other five soldiers had reached the deck of the vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a straw bed, which was ripped open, set on fire, and the cabin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, leaving the crew behind, who, it is supposed, escaped from the schooner. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party, had a hole near its top, and would carry but seven men. As the surprise party pulled off for the Southern shore, the Captain of the schooner had his suspicions aroused as to the arrest being made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captors that the General's Headquarters were not on that side of the river. He was told to "hold his peace;" that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind; and intended taking him to a Confederate, instead of a Federal General. The Captain now became greatly alarmed, and besought the clemency of his captors, stating with tears in his eyes that he had a wife and children in New York, who would be not only distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished. His fears were quieted by the assurance that he would not be harmed, but that as he was a subject of the Lincoln Government, he must consider his capture as entirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war.

Upon reaching the shore the captain declared that had he seen his captors approach from the Southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have been available for he had arms aboard, (Enfield Rifles,) and would have surrendered with his life.

In the passage from the vessel to the shore, not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not burn, and that the arrest of the Captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they were soon most agreeably disappointed, for as they ascended the bank, the fire suddenly burst out, and in a few minutes the flames were licking the sides of the vessel from bow to stern. She burned slowly, but brightly, and the flames, illuminated the river and the country around for miles. Our informant states that it was quite amusing to witness the commotion among the fleet of Old Abe, consisting of some two hundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crowded on gunboats and transports, and the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the burning schooner. She continued to burn from half-past one until the dawn of day, when only such portion as were below the water's edge remained.

The schooner was nearly new, called the *Louisa Rives*, and commanded by Captain John A. Jones, of New York. She was 163 tuns burthen, loaded with corn and provisions, and valued at $8,000, exclusive of cargo. Capt. Jones was brought to Petersburg Saturday and lodged in jail, where he now ruminates on the daring of the rebels, and laments over the fortunes of war.

Just above the *Louisa Rives*, several schooners were moored, but a gunboat lying along-side, it was considered somewhat imprudent to attempt to burn them. Another batch of vessels lay not far below the *Louisa Rives*, but a gunboat was near these also. Between the destroyed vessel and the Berkely shore, the water was studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too small to venture in their midst.

The light from the burning vessel reflected brightly on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible.—*Petersburg Express.*

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, OF CONNECTICUT, OPPOSED TO A WAR OF SUBJUGATION.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, has written a remarkable letter to the Hartford Times, condemning the use of his name as a vice-president of the late war meeting in that city. He goes on to say that,

"If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state that, knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or take a part in its doings—and that, having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort as means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow gentlemen in no such crusade, neither will I contribute in any way to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for reproach or commiseration of the civilized world."

THE CRITTENDEN GENERALS.

The public mind is greatly confused in its attempt to identify and distinguish the three Crittenden Generals—one Confederate and two Federal. George B. Crittenden, the Confederate General, is a son of John J. Crittenden, the once honored United States Senator from Kentucky, a now traitorous and despised member of the United States House of Representatives. Thomas L. Crittenden, the Federal General from Kentucky, is likewise a son of John J. Crittenden. We are informed by a citizen of Jackson county, Ala., that he is in command of eight regiments in Buell's army, and that his command passed Bellefonte, going towards Stevenson, on the 12th inst. Thomas T. Crittenden, the Federal General from Indiana, is a son of a deceased brother of John J. Crittenden, who was likewise named Thomas, and once resided in Huntsville, Ala., and the son was born there, as he testifies himself. He is the man captured by Forrest at Murfreesboro'. We understand that he was, while here, inclined to speak with unbecoming license, if not impudence. He said, amongst other things, that he was an owner of slaves in Kentucky, but, to crush the rebellion and restore the Union, he was willing to the emancipation of all the slaves.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE newly-born infant of the Queen of Spain has received one hundred and twenty-four names!

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBOROUGH—CAPT. HANEY.

As Colonel Forrest's command were marching through Cannon county on their way to Murfreesboro', the citizens crowded the thoroughfares cheering our gallant men with every demonstration of joy. The ladies everywhere were particularly enthusiastic. Some of the citizens of Cannon had been arrested and were confined in prison at Murfreesboro'. The ladies besought our men with tears in their eyes to rescue their husbands and fathers from the hands of the tyrant. One little girl ran up to that old patriot and soldier, Capt. Haney of the 1st Georgia Cavalry, and wringing her hands implored him to bring her father back to her again. The old man turned to her with his whole soul beaming in his face, and exclaimed while the manly tear started to his eye—"*I will, my daughter! I will!*" The result proved the truth of his words. The Captain was the first to enter the Court House where the prisoners were confined—and that child's heart has been made glad by the safe return of the father to the household roof.

As our little army went dashing into Murfreesboro' awaking the echoes by the rattling of their horses hoofs "over the stony streets," the whole population were aroused from their slumbers, and rushed to their windows, balconies and verandas with every demonstration of delight. Ladies could be seen kneeling in postures of thankfulness to Heaven for the day of the deliverance. As the morning advanced and as the fight thickened, the same fair ones were in the streets in spite of the whistling of balls and rain of lead, administering to the wants of our soldiers, filling their canteens with water, and their haversacks with an abundance of provisions. Unheeding the shots from the enemy's guns, they thought only of the comfort of their gallant champions. One lady received a ball through her dress, whilst another had her parasol shot from her hand, the ball passing within two inches of her jeweled fingers. Such heroism has never been known in the annals of war, and will illuminate to the remotest generation the history of our glorious land.

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A company of Federals were in possession of the Court House, and were shooting our soldiers in all directions from the windows above. Col. Morrison, (1st Georgia) dismounted three of his companies and ordered them to charge the building, which they did in most gallant style, rushing through the public square to the very doors of the edifice, under a most gallant fire of musketry. Conscious that the loss of life to our men would be terrible by attempting to pass up the stairway, the building was immediately set on fire, when the Yankees above bawled out lustily for quarters.—The fire was extinguished, the whole company surrendered, and our imprisoned fellow-citizens were happily released. Old Capt. Haney was the first man to enter the Court House and to receive in his arms the liberated captives.

Late in the day Col. Morrison was surprised to see the old hero rushing towards him frantic with joy, and exclaiming, "Colonel, I'll be d—d if I haven't taken Gen. Crittenden and all his staff!" "You don't say so Captain," answered the Colonel. "If I havn't there's no h—ll!" exclaimed the old man, and passed on to new deeds of heroism and of glory.

Capt. Haney is near sixty years of age, and commands a company from Floyd and Polk counties in Georgia.—His men love him as a father. He is a great favorite with his entire regiment, and wherever he goes with his genial and benignant face, and his paternal fondness for the "boys" he is greeted with enthusiasm, and blessed with the heart offerings of those to whom he is so dear.

And he is but a type of a nation of such warriors.—*Knoxville Register.*

IT APPEARS to be pretty evident that this war must soon become one waged under the black flag. The recent orders issued by the Lincoln military authorities, leave no other alternative. They confiscate all property, they drive off from their homes all families who will not take the oath of allegiance, in fact they respect none of the rules of civilized warfare. That under these circumstances they should be killed by the Southern people in any and every way and under all circumstances and by all means and appliances, is only right and proper and natural. Retaliation has become a necessity and a duty. It alone can give us safety.—*Wilmington Journal.*

HARD BODIES.—A few days ago, while the friends of some of the brave men who recently fell victims to the insane fury of Lincoln's myrmidons, were searching in the neighborhood of Gaines' Mill for their bodies, they struck on something which had such a hard feeling that, though duly labelled as a Pennsylvania Colonel, they were induced to exhume the body, which proved to be a splendid 24-pounder brass howitzer.—Several other "Colonels" of a similar kink were afterwards dug up.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MORGAN'S RETURN.

A portion of Col. John Morgan's command, consisting of the 1st Georgia Rangers and the Texan Rangers, returned to this city yesterday. From Capt. M. C. Blanchard, Quartermaster of the 1st Georgia Cavalry, we have obtained some interesting particulars of the expedition:

Col. Morgan has returned in safety to Tennessee, after, one of the most daring and successful raids into the heart of an enemy's country recorded in the annals of war. He left here with about 1,000 brave spirits, a portion of whom were armed, penetrated 250 miles into a country in full possession of the Federals—this distance we give as the direct line, of course the actual distance traveled greatly exceeded that.

He captured a dozen towns and cities, destroyed Federal military stores and other property, and railroad bridges, in all amounting to eight or ten millions of dollars. He took perhaps, over a thousand prisoners, all of whom he paroled. At Cynthiana, he encountered a Federal force equal to his own, who, after a few hours' fight, surrendered.

At Lebanon, he took between two and three thousand stand of arms, half of which he retained and half destroyed. Here, also, he burned half a million of dollars' worth of Federal army stores. He accomplished all this, besides frightening the whole Yankee nation out of its propriety, with the loss of not more than fifteen or twenty men killed in all his engagements, and between thirty and forty wounded, and has returned in triumph to Tennessee.

Where he is at present, and what will be his next daring move, is, of course, not a matter to be divulged, but it is certain that he and his brave rangers cannot remain inactive.

History will hereafter record this expedition as one of the most remarkably daring and successful ever made on this continent.

We shall endeavor to give further particulars of the results of this raid, as the Northern press styles it, in a future issue.—*Knoxville Register.*

MONEY STOCKS, ETC.—Gold is now quoted in this market at 100 to 120 per cent. premium, and silver at 70 per cent., with a scarcity. Confederate Bonds of the $100,000,000 loan have advanced since the 1st of this month from 92¼ to 100 and interest, and of the $15,000,000, or cotton loan, from 94 to 100½ and interest. Convertible Bonds (8's) are quoted at 101. This remarkable advance in Confederate Stocks shows how quickly confidence was restored to the people after the battles which commenced on the 25th of June, and terminated so gloriously for our arms.—They are now sought after with more eagerness than any other description of stock investment. There was little cause for their depreciation at all, and the teachings of the past few weeks will, we doubt not, have a salutary effect in the future. Virginia State Stocks, though not especially the favorite among buyers as they were a short time since, yet commanded 100 in the market, with some inquiry.

In the produce market, war prices still predominate, notwithstanding the increased facilities for transportation.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A GALLANT FEAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Capt. J. P. Scales, of Starkes' cavalry, and his company, left Jackson last Sunday morning, looking as game as fighting cocks, and since that time have given abundant proofs that their looks did not belie them. It is with profound pleasure that we record a most gallant feat achieved on the Mississippi river by them, on yesterday morning—The facts are reported to us to be as follows:

At Greenville, about forty miles above Vicksburg, Capt. Scales discovered a Yankee steamer, unattended by gunboats, steaming up in the direction of Memphis, containing the Northern mail from the fleet at Vicksburg and below, and many stores, all of which he captured together with twenty-eight commissioned officers on furlough, and a United States flag. The steamer was then burnt. There were many letters containing descriptions of the various engagements of the Yankee fleet at Vicksburg, and particularly that portion in which the Arkansas figured. All honor to Capt. Scales and his gallant band.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

NOT CAPTURED.—We are gratified to state that the missing thirty-three men of Captain Andrews' cavalry company, reported to have been captured by the Yankees near Trenton, have all returned to camp, except four. They had a lively time of it, and barely got out without their horses. Several of them were wounded. We suppose Capt. Turner's two men are included in the return.—*Daily Telegraph.*

FROM EASTERN N. C.—The stampede of negroes from Eastern North Carolina is so great that unless strong guerilla parties are immediately formed and sent thither, it is thought that the country will be entirely drained of its slave population in a short time.—*Daily Telegraph.*

VOTE OF THE ARMY.

McDOWELL'S BATTALION.

We are indebted to the attention of Capt. Hardy for the vote of Maj. McDowell's Battalion, which was taken, according to law, last Thursday. We give it by companies:

CAPT. W. M. HARDY'S COMPANY, FROM BUNCOMBE.

For Governor,

Vance 31, Johnston 22.

For State Senator,

Shipp 28, Yancy 15.

House of Commons,

Burgin 33, Patton 1.

For Sheriff,

Cole 31, Young 14.

CAPT. W. W. McDOWELL'S COMPANY, FROM BUNCOMBE.

Vance 32, Johnston 19.
Shipp 29, Yancy 1.
Patton 26, Burgin 7.
Cole 28, Young 27.

CAPT. REYNOLDS' COMPANY, FROM BUNCOMBE.

Vance 51, Johnston 3.
Shipp 36, Yancy 4.
Burgin 19, Pickens 10, Patton 6.
Young 24, Cole 15.

CAPT. STEPHENS' COMPANY, FROM BUNCOMBE.

Vance 53, Johnston 1.
Shipp 44, Yancy 1.
Burgin 28, Pickens 6, Patton 4.
Young 19, Cole 16.

CAPT. WEST'S COMPANY, FROM BUNCOMBE.

Vance 53, Johnston 16.
Shipp 40, Yancy 6.
Purgin 28, Patton 15.
Young 36, Cole 16.

CAPT. FLETCHER'S COMPANY, FROM HENDERSON.

Vance 64.
Shipp 48, Yancy 1.

Commons,

Jones 21, Henry 20, Bryson 22.

Sheriff,

Justice 43, Israel 10, Rickman 14.

CAPT. McDOWELL'S COMPANY, FROM MADISON.

Johnston 27, Vance 21.
Yancy 18, Shipp 8.

Commons,

Fagg 35, Wallin 5.

Sheriff,

Brigman 9, McDonald 12.

BETHEL REGIMENT.

CAMP LAMB,
Wilmington, N. C., July 31.

Editor of the News:

Dear Sir:—Herewith you will find the correct vote as polled in our Regiment on this day for the candidates for Governor, as also the vote for our own county elections:

Co.	Vance.	Johnston,	Where from.
A,	17	53	Charlotte company.
B,	43	11	Burke county.
C,	29	9	Bertie "
D,	44	7	Burke "
E,	18	35	Charlotte company.
F,	47	7	Chowan county.
G,	24	32	Orange "
H,	18	12	Mecklenburg Co.
I,	47	21	Lincoln "
K,	42	2	Buncombe "
	329	189	
	189		
	140	maj. for Vance.	

BUNCOMBE.

For Sheriff,	Commons,	Senate,
Young 43.	Jno. Burgin 42.	Shipp 38
		Yancy 4
		Shipp's maj. 34

We polled 518 votes—a pretty good vote. No excitement at all, every man voting as he liked, unbiassed by officers or any one else. The election was scarcely mentioned till to-day.

Yours, Respectfully,
W. T. DICKENSON,
Co. K, 11th or Bethel Reg't.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

BEAN'S STATION, TENN.,
July 31, 1862.

Editor Asheville News:

The vote stands as follows in our command, 29th N. C.:

For Governor,

Vance 334, Johnston 105.

Senate, Buncombe Dist.,

Shipp 323, Yancy 50.

Senate, Haywood Dist.,

Thomas 129, Smith 2.

Commons, Buncombe,

Burgin 59, Pickens 7.

Sheriff, Buncombe,

Young 63, Cole 30.

Yours,
BUNCOMBE.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

Governor—Vance 40, Johnston 1.
State Senator—Shipp 31.
Commons—Burgin 17, Pickens 4.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Company D.

Governor—Vance 13, Johnston 19.
State Senator—Yancy 17.
Sheriff—Young 16.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Companies I and J.

Governor—Vance 70, Johnston 3.
State Senator—Shipp 28, Yancy 9.
Commons—Burgin 39.
Sheriff—Young 58, Cole 7.

McDOWELL'S BATTALION.

At an election held last week, Major Jos. A. McDowell was elected Lieut. Col., and Lieut. W. H. Deaver, of the Buncombe Artillery, elected Major of the Battalion. These are good selections. The Battalion is still encamped on an Island in French Broad, three miles below the Warm Springs, where they are being well drilled.

☞Dr. W. L. Hilliard, Surgeon of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, reached home on Tuesday evening last, direct from the camp near Richmond. He confirms the reported "skedaddle" of McClellan's whole fleet, after the attack from our battery at Coggin's Point. He says the impression prevails that McClellan's forces have been sent to reinforce Pope, in the Valley, and that there will soon be a heavy fight between Pope and Jackson, their forces being only a few miles apart. Jackson has a strong force, and is wide awake, as usual. The Doctor reports all quiet about Richmond. He will return in a few days.

We are requested by Dr. Hilliard to say that he has letters for a great many persons, from soldiers in the army, and they would do well to call soon and get them.

THE SIXTEENTH.

The gallant 16th, composed principally of our mountain boys, has gone up the Valley of Virginia, with the "irrepressible" Stonewall Jackson.—They will give a good account of themselves.

☞We had the pleasure, some days since, of meeting Capt. D. F. Summey, Quarter Master of the 16th. He is at home on a short visit, for the first time in fourteen months. Like nearly all of our gallant defenders, he shows marks of hard work and rough fare. He will return to his Regiment, now with "Stonewall," in a few days.

GEN. CLINGMAN.

We learn that Gen. Clingman is rapidly recovering from the severe hurt received some time since by a fall from his horse. He has been assigned to the command of all the troops on the coast of North Carolina, with his headquarters at Goldsborough.

☞The Raleigh Standard says we would like to assail Col. Vance, but dare not do it. The traitor of the Standard judges us by himself. We have not assailed Col. Vance or anybody else since the war began, having at the outset declared our intention to ignore party.—True, we have shown up occasionally, the corruptions of the Standard. This is endorsed by many of Col. Vance's friends, who openly express the opinion that the Standard is the most corrupt paper on the American continent, bidding fair to throw the New York Herald far in the back ground. This is what many of Col. Vance's friends think of you, Mr. Holden. They understand you, "like a book."

☞Subscribers received since our last issue: Capt. J. R. Love, 16th Regiment N. C. Troops, 17; R. B. Chambers, Esq., Cherokee, 10; E. C. Kitchens, Esq., Transylvania, 6.

VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet of 24 pages, containing a list of all the North Carolinians wounded in the late battles near Richmond. It was compiled by P. F. Pescud, Medical Purveyor of North Carolina, under the direction of Charles E. Johnson, Surgeon General of North Carolina. The following extract is made from the pamphlet:

The friends of the wounded and sick in Richmond, who are unable to visit them, will be glad to know that they are as comfortable as circumstances will admit. The State's Agents and a large number of Surgeons from North Carolina, are in constant attendance at the several Hospitals; while our Agents from the North Carolina Depot, visit and distribute supplies daily to them. The Ladies of Richmond are diligently employed day and night, and are doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

We still need large supplies of Hospital Stores, Poultry especially, which may be directed to the North Carolina Depot, Richmond, Va., care of Claiborne Watkins, Agent.

Total number of wounded, 3468.

☞The editor of the Raleigh Standard says he taught us Democracy. He also taught us and the people of the State secession, but he is now a traitor to both Democracy and secession, as he has been to everything else he ever taught. His allusion to Gen. Clingman and ourself, is in perfect keeping with his whole life. A contemptible bootlick and sycophant, he has gouged a fortune out of the public treasury, and like all such fellows when raised from the gutter, he puts on airs, and assumes a swaggering and supercilious tone towards better men than himself.

☞See the order of Col. W. R. Young, in another column. We endorse this Order, with all our heart. It is due to our gallant soldiers now in the field, that it be carried out to the letter, as we are assured by Col. Young it will be.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.—The Macon Telegraph says: The guard who brought down the Federal prisoners from Tenn., on Wednesday, 30th ult., report that at Chattanooga a telegram was received, stating that Gen. Hardee had captured Huntsville, Alabama, and taken a thousand prisoners. We tell the tale as it was told to us. It may be true—we rather think it is—and if so, the curtain is dropping fast and thick around Buell.

THE FEDERAL EAST TENN. RAILROAD SCHEME DEFUNCT.—The Federal Senate, on the 12th ult., repealed the bill for a military railroad through Kentucky into East Tennessee, connecting with Cincinnati. The bill had previously been repealed by the House. Thus Mr. Commissioner Conally F. Trigg loses his office.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Narrows of New River, July 28, via Dublin, July 29.—The gallant Major Baily, commanding four companies of cavalry, in all about one hundred and fifty men, sent to the rear of the enemy by Col. McCausland, stormed Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas, on Friday morning at daylight, and killed and captured the entire garrison, including the Lieut. Col. commanding, named Starr, and three other commissioned officers, and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, killing a large number.

A few of the prisoners were paroled.

Not being able to bring away the large quantities of Commissary's, Quartermaster's and Ordnance stores that were found in the place, Major Bailey committed them to the flames.

Major Bailey brought to this place a large number of Enfield rifles, horses and mules.

The prisoners all arrived this morning at the Salt Sulphur Springs.

The notorious renegade and spy, Dr. Wm. Rucker, is among the prisoners.

The telegraph office was destroyed, and the Government operator was captured.

This affair is regarded as the most brilliant exploit of the war in this section, and its successful execution has spread the wildest consternation and dismay throughout the Yankee army in this neighborhood.

THE proposition to vote $300,000, by the City Council of Baltimore, as bounties to new volunteers in Lincoln's army, was defeated in the Second Branch, by a vote of two to six, amid the applause of the surrounding crowd.

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT AND JEFF. DAVIS.

Our Government is a young one, says the Wilmington Journal, springing up almost impromptu, and forced to enter at once, as one might say, upon the prosecution of the greatest war of modern times, all things considered. It is not to be denied, either, that the war has assumed proportions not at all anticipated by any one, North or South, in Europe or in America. This being the case, it is hardly to be supposed but that errors and miscalculations were made in preparing to meet its exigencies. But even admitting that there have been omissions—that some things have been left undone, the necessity for doing which greater prescience would have pointed out,—it must be admitted that very much *has* been done; and really what has been done is something to excite amazement and win admiration—to cast in the shade the almost unavoidable omission, and to challenge for the authorities the meed of praise, and win for the Government of President Davis the confidence of the people of the South; and after all that has been said against it, after all the attacks that have been made upon it, after all the efforts that we have seen to get up factious opposition, we feel that the Government *has* the confidence of the people, and that Jeff. Davis is really the man to whom the people look more than to any other man in the Confederacy.—We allude to Jefferson Davis as a man, and not simply in his official capacity. It is easy to talk—talk is cheap—so they say, but if the talkers would point out a man who would do better, or for whom the people would be willing to exchange their present Chief Magistrate, they would do something that they have not yet done, and which we think they are not likely to do soon.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Major General Hindman has issued an address to the citizens of Arkansas to rally to the defence of their State.—He says:

Take your gun and amunition, every man of you; mount your horse, or go on foot; do not wait an hour upon your neighbor; loose no time holding meetings; move toward the enemy by the shortest road; join the first company you overtake upon the march. Press upon the invader in every direction.—Attack him day and night; kill his scouts and pickets; kill his pilots and his troops on transports; cut off his wagon trains; lay in ambush and surprise his detachments; shoot his mounted officers; destroy every pound of meat and flour, every ear of corn and stack of fodder, oats and wheat that can fall into his hands; fell trees, as thickly as in ratts, in all the roads before him; burn every bridge and block up the fords. Hang upon his front, flank and rear, make the ring of your rifles and shot guns the accompaniment of every foot of his retreat.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An unfortunate occurrence took place yesterday, near the depot in this city, by which two men lost their lives. One was named Willoughby Davis, a member of company A, and the other a conscript substitute, named James Robinson, formerly renowned as the greatest bareback circus rider in the world. The origin of the difficulty we were unable to learn, and, as there are many conflicting statements, we refrain from entering into particulars. Davis was stabbed across the stomach, his bowels falling out, and Robinson shot, from the effects of which he died before reaching the hospital. It is a long time, if ever, such an awful tragedy was enacted within the peaceful precincts of the city of Raleigh, and we trust we may never have to record another.—*State Journal.*

CORRECT POLICY.—At Murfreesboro', among the Yankees captured by Gen. Forrest, he found several buck negroes with Yankee uniforms on, who asked to be treated as prisoners of war. We learn that the General had every one of the contrabands instantly shot.

We heartily endorse this policy, and hope every negro found with the enemy, who is voluntarily there, will be at once shot without question.

During a charge one negro shot deliberately at Gen. Forrest twice, missing his aim both times. The General discovered the black Yankee, drew his pistol, and shot him through the head.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

THE American Tract Society have undertaken a new branch of publishing. The managers have caused crackers to be baked, on each of which is stamped a text of Scripture.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, offers in his paper $100,000 to anybody who will arrest John Morgan.

Important from the Seat of War in Virginia.

McClellan's Camp Attacked by a Confederate Battery.

Petersburg, August 1.—A large force of Artillery, including many guns, having been placed in position at and below Coggin's Point and sighted, opened fire on McClellan's fleet and camp at one o'clock this morning.

The firing continued fiercely for two hours.

The enemy's gunboats replied feebly, doing us no damage.

At the first round from our guns, every light on the enemy's fleet was extinguished.

Heavy damage is supposed to have been done.

Great crashing was heard in the river, whether from our balls or vessels colliding is unknown.

The enemy was evidently greatly damaged.

The whole fleet had disappeared this morning at daylight, and such of McClellan's camps as were visible were seemingly in great commotion.

Killed on our side—none, and two badly wounded, belonging to Page's battery, caused by an accident to one of our own guns.

All is quiet to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Tupelo, Miss., July 30.—Information has been received at headquarters, to the effect that Gen. Armstrong, commanding the cavalry of the army of the West, has taken Courtland, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, capturing 159 prisoners and six cars. Our loss was two killed and six wounded.—The citizens of Courtland were frantic with joy.

We have trustworthy information that 15,000 of the enemy during the last week passed Tuscumbia, going Eastward, destined for Chattanooga.

Passengers from Memphis report that our guerillas had burned several Yankee transports on the Tennessee River, near Eastport.

Three Federal Captains and five Lieutenants, captured at Courtland, arrived here to-night. Gen. Armstrong's official report states that on the 25th instant, he attacked the enemy at Courtland, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, took 133 prisoners, including eight commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers and men were paroled.—The enemy's loss was 30 killed and wounded. Ours was less. He also captured twelve wagons with horses and equipments attached, a large number of arms, the camp and garrison equipage of four companies, and a quantity of supplies, including 500 bushels of corn in sacks. The depot, telegraph line, bridge and trestle work were destroyed. Gen. Armstrong defeated the enemy at Town Creek on the same day, taking fourteen prisoners. Rosencranz's division is at Tuscumbia.

Grenada, Miss., July 30.—A special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune states that passengers from Memphis report the burning of several Federal transports on the Tennessee River by our guerillas.

THE REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS ALONG THE BANKS OF JAMES RIVER.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated 14th inst., says:

The mail steamer J. A. Warner arrived last evening in time to connect with the boat for the North. She brings the news that rebels have in a measure abandoned the use of artillery for the purpose of firing upon our vessels, and have established a line of rifle pits, from which they at all times either pour out a fire of heavy musketry, or with rifle balls pick off our men in the transports. Day before yesterday the captain of a bark which was being towed up was shot while at the wheel of the vessel. He was brought down last evening and sent up to Baltimore. It is thought that he cannot survive his wound. Despite all the efforts of the gunboats, this kind of warfare promises to be one not easily squlched. We are expecting that one of these days the trees will have been felled in places and batteries will open upon our vessels, doing much damage before they can be driven out. There is no doubt but that the rebels are making strenuous efforts to cut off McClellan's supplies on the river, and the gunboats are promised much active work.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN died at Kinderhook, on the 24th ult. There are only three Ex-Presidents of the United States now alive. They are Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan.

JUDGE ———, many years ago, after hearing a florid speech from a young lawyer, advised him to pluck out some feathers from the wings of his imagination and put them in the tail of his judgment.

A LETTER received in Washington from Norfolk, states that several cases of yellow fever has appeared there.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE "RURAL PIGEONS."

Elisha G. Johnson, Captain.
Wm. R. Trull, 1st Lieut.,
John Smathers, 2d "
Wm. W. Hall, 3d "
William H. Moore, 1st Sergt.,
Francis M. Cook, 2d "
William J. Smathers, 3d "
Thad. M. Green, 4th "
George Hall, 5th "
Benjamin R. Trull, 1st Corp'l,
Charley Smathers, 2d "
Branch H. M. Trull, 3d "
Lawson A. Hall, 4th "

PRIVATES.

Abel, J H R	Miller, Jacob
Abel, W H	Moore, G. W
Abel, J H	Morgan, E W
Abbit, S S	Parker, C L
Abbit, W D	Pressley, A J
Bauham, N	Reece, L D
Burnett, J M	Robertson, H G
Bugg, J W	Renno, William
Cook, George	Robertson, W M
Clark, J C	Redslear, M H
Christopher, W B	Redslear, J G
Cothrane, J C	Smathers, Maurace
Fowler, R T C	Smathers, Jesse
Fowler, R P	Smathers, Phillip
Fowler, E S	Smathers, G M
Franklin, J W	Smathers, J D
Hall, G C	Smathers, J H
Henson, J H	Smathers, N A
Hall, Jno	Sharp, E D
Herren, L H	Sharp, David
Hall, Samuel	Scott, H P
Heatherley, A J	Scott, J K
Justice, W T	Scott, E L
Lafan, J	Scott, G M
Lafan, I J M	Stines, W A
Lafan, J L	Trull, J R
McDaniel, J	Williams, J S
Moore, G D M	Williams, V H
Moore, J N	Williams, J A
Miller, John	Wade, J R
Miller, Peter	West, J S
Meece, J P	Woods, Jonathan

THE NORTH is doing all it can to envenom the war. The rule which is urged upon the government, and which the government hastens to accept, is to spare no means, however brutal, to contest the fortunes of the war, and to adopt every intention of torture for its enemy. The slaves are to be armed and carried in battalions against their masters. The invaded country of the South is to be pillaged, wasted and burnt; the Northern troops, like hungry locusts, are to destroy every green thing; the people in the invaded districts are to be laid under contributions, compelled to do the work of slaves, kept in constant terror of their lives, and fire, famine and slaughter are to be the portions of the conquered.

These spittings of venom in the North do us good. The mask of civilization is taken from the Yankee war; in the eyes of the world it is degenerated into unbridled butchery and robbery. The Yankees have mistaken brutality in war for vigor. It is a great mistake. War is not emasculated by the observances of civilization; its vigor and success consist in the resources of generalship, the courage of troops, the moral ardors of its cause. To attempt to make up for deficiency in these great and noble elements of vigor by mere brutal severities, such as pillage, assassination, &c., is absurd; it reduces the idea of war to the brigand; it offends the moral sentiment of the world, and it excites its enemy to the last stretch of determined and desperate exertion.

It is especially in this last respect that the malevolent and venomous spirit in which the North threatens to resume its active campaign is valuable to the South. The women orders of Butler in New Orleans and the brigandish pronunciamento of Pope in Virginia strengthen our cause in the hearts of our people.—A brave people is not alarmed by the malevolence and brutality of its enemy; it is fired by it, goaded by it, and nerved to almost superhuman deeds by the terrible passion of vengeance. The spirit of the preparation now being made by the North for a "more vigorous prosecution of the war" is simply to imbrute hostilities, and to give to the South a spirit of resistance which poverty, imprisonment, chains, scourges, so far from breaking, will arouse to the last pitch of desperation and fire with the preference of death to submission.

No one can doubt the fiendish intentions of the Northern war. The shouts of the rancid mob in New York were for more blood—the war cry against the South being "kill all the inhabitants." The recent military act of the Yankee Congress arms the negro slaves and places them at the disposal of the commanders of the invaded districts of the South. The orders of General Pope invite his troops to pillage and rob in Virginia, to become the taskmasters and drivers of white men, and to burn the houses of obnoxious citizens. Resistance to such a war is thrice armed. Death itself becomes preferable to the horrors of subjugation and to the inventions of torture paraded before our eyes in confiscations, beggary, the ruin of our homes, the crushing load of oppression, and the insult added to agony in the jeers of a brutal conqueror. The South has only to realize the terrible consequences of subjugation to arm her with the resolution of victory or death. It is this resolution which is the armor of the gods and in which men are invincible.—*Richmond Examiner.*

NOTE FROM COL. ALLEN.

HEADQ'RTERS ALLEN'S COMMAND,
Marshall, August 4, 1862.

Editor Asheville News:

Dear Sir:—As Maj. Malett's publications relative to conscripts are confusing some of our volunteers, I merely ask you to publish through your columns that it cannot interfere with any persons volunteered under me. My authority is from the Secretary of War, and Gen. Kirby Smith has also received them into his command, and is furnishing their bounty, equipage, &c. We will march to East Tennessee soon.

Very Respectfully,
L. M. ALLEN,
Colonel N. C. Troops.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Richmond, July 31.—Northern dates of the 26th instant have been received. Charles H. Gordon and others, charged with cheering for Jeff. Davis in Boston, on the 3d July, when rumors of the defeat of the Union army arrived in that city, have been discharged.

The New York Post says that the most devoted friends of McClellan pronounce him a failure, and even the sagacity and wisdom of Lincoln is questioned.

Nine members of the second branch of the Baltimore City Council have resigned, and General Wool officially approves their resignation.

Tupelo, Miss., July 30.—Northern dates of the 26th instant have been received here. Jim Lane has gone to Kansas for the purpose of raising a negro brigade. Stonewall Jackson is reported at Louisa Court House, with 24,000 men, and Ewell at Gordonsville with 6,000, proposing, it is feared, an advance on Washington. Halleck had left Washington for the Peninsula.—Fremont has been assigned to a new command.

OUR DESPICABLE ENEMY.—A letter from a prominent citizen under date of July 27th, states the following:

"The enemy are carrying it with a high hand and demoniac spirit in Madison county, Va. A few days ago they visited General Bank's dwelling at Madison Court House, cut to pieces his furniture, smashed up his table ware, &c., and conducted themselves so outrageously that his wife fell dead in the floor.—She was buried on yesterday."

"How long, Oh, Lord!"—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE DEFENCE OF VICKSBURG.—Gen. Earl Van Dorn has issued an eloquent address to the troops defending Vicksburg, congratulating them upon their heroism and gallantry under the concentrated fire of more than forty vessels of war and mortar boats. "To have been one of the defenders of Vicksburg" (he says) "will be the boast hereafter of those who shall bear your names, and a living joy by your hearthstones forever.

YANKEE GUNBOATS AGAIN REPULSED. The Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Savannah which says that four or five Yankee gunboats attacked our battery at Genesis Point, on the Ogechee river, on Tuesday, but were repulsed. No loss on our side, but the quarters in the battery were somewhat damage by the shot and shell.

AN average of from three to five of the Yankee prisoners confined at the Fair Grounds near Lynchburg, Va., die daily.

$40 REWARD.

CATCH THE RASCAL, THIEF, Deserter or Conscript!

A YOUNG man regestering his name as Lt. P. La Nier, of Texas, came to Asheville, N. C., on the 27th of June, and remained till the 30th of July, showing, as is supposed, a forged furlough to prevent being arrested as a conscript or deserter. Before leaving, he stole a Black Silk Velvet Vest and Breast Pin from his Landlord, decoyed a young man in his room and after he had gone to sleep stole from him $65; barrowed $20 from one man, and $25 from another. Also, offered a printer, the evening before he left, $5 to print him a blank soldiers discharge. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark or brown hair, cut close, blue eyes, little finger on left hand drawn down close to the hand from a burn, thumb slightly drawn from same cause—whines when talking, good countenance and gentlemanly in his manners, and makes himself very agreeable in company—dresses very neatly, generally wears black frock coat, black pants and my black velvet vest.—Sometimes wears white pants with same coat and vest. Is an incessant smoker and carries a large pipe. He attempted to steal 2 or 3 watches but did not succeed.

The real name of the scamp is *E. P. Lanier.*—He is a native of Guilford county, N. C., and in his young days, (he is now perhaps 23 or 24 years old, though he looks young,) resided with a Mercantile firm in the town of Greensborough, *where he won some reputation!*

The above reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery to either of the Camps of Instruction for Conscripts in North Carolina, upon the receipt of the commander's certificate.

☞Papers throughout the Confederacy will do the country a service by noticing the above, that Conscript officers may be on the look out for him, and the Confederate army not be cheated out of his valuable services.

W. W. SMITH,
R. H. PATTON,
G. A. BAUGHMAN,
C. F. FRANKS,
AND OTHERS.

August 7.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED,—On the 27th of July, by Rev James Atkins, Rev. JOHN F. WOODFIN, o the Holston Conference, and Miss JULIET A MONTGOMERY, of Blount county, Tenn.

DEATHS.

DIED.—On the 30th day of June, on the bat tle field near Richmond, MILES KILLIAN, i the 20th year of his age. He was a member c Company I, 16th Reg. N. C T., and fell in th thickest of the fight on that bloody field. T say of the deceased that he was a good soldier would be a poor tribute to his memory. H joined the first company that left Henderso county under Capt. W. M. Shipp, and participa ted in the arduous campaign in Western Virgi nia. In all the trials and hardships of that cam paign, he never gave way. He was always a his post, never disobeying orders, and cheerful ly performing all his duties. In all subsequen trials, the same fortitude and energy marked hi character. At Williamsburg, Seven Pines, &c this heroic youth exhibited the valor and coo ness of the veteran, and in his last effort, he fe with his armor on and his feet to the foe.

A dutiful son, a faithful friend, manly and up right in all his ways. Well may we shed a tea over his newly made grave, and mourn the los of one so hopeful and promising. He sleeps i his native soil, and near the banks of the beaut ful stream that lulled him in his infancy.

He leaves a good name behind him, and hi companions in arms will long remember hi bright example and manly virtues. May Go in his mercy, lighten this heavy blow to his fath er and mother. S.

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS 108TH REGT., N. C. M.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 6.

E. H. Cunningham, Chief Police:

You are hereby authorized and empower ed to examine all persons wearing military un iforms and arrest such as have no written ev dence of leave of absence from their respectiv commands, and you are further instructed to a rest all sojourners and visitors to this town wh are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-fiv that they may render an account of thei[illegible]ve

W. R. YOU[illegible]
Colonel 108th Regt. N. C. M.

August 7. tf

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resume on the 1st Monday (4th day) of August

Terms per Session of 5 Months
(TWENTY WEEKS.)
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Primary English Department	$15 0
Higher " Branches	20 0
Classics	25 0

L. HOLMES.

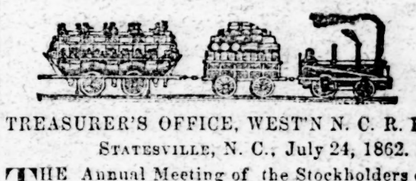
July 31, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the town o Asheville, within five minutes walk o the Court House. Improvements good—hous contains eleven rooms—lot embraces two acres good water in the yard,—grass lot with wate attached. If sold, a premium of one per cen allowed for Confederate money. Apply to th Editor of the News for further information.

August 7. tf

NOTICE.



TREASURER'S OFFICE, WEST'N N. C. R. R
STATESVILLE, N. C., July 24, 1862.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders o the Western North Carolina Rail Road wil meet in Morganton, Burke county, on Thursda the 28th day of August next.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & Treas.

☞Salisbury Watchman and Asheville New will copy until the meeting.

August 7. 4t

Notice to Conscripts.

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 21.

THE impossibility of getting the camp i readiness to receive troops, renders it ne cessary for the delaying till further orders, th calling out of conscripts destined for this camp The Col nels of Regiments west of the Yadkin wi therefore not call out their respective command till further orders. JAMES C. McRAE,
Capt. & A. A. Gen'l, P. A. C. S.

☞The Salisbury Watchman, Western En terprise, Asheville News, Henderson Times Western Carolinian and Shelby Eagle, will copy the above one time and send bills to the Office o the Iredell Express.

August 7. 1t

Notice to Absentees.

HEADQUARTERS 49TH REG., N. C. T.,
Camp near Drury's Bluff, Va.,
July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —

ALL officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, absent from the 49th Regiment, N. C. Troops, on any pretext whatever, are ordered to report to me at camp by the 7th of August. No certificate of unfitness for service will be received unless the man is confined to his bed or room, and is unable to travel, and those in that condition must send a certificate every week.

The names of those who do not strictly comply with the above order, will be published as DESERTERS, and a reward offered for their apprehension and delivery to the commandant of either of the Camps of Instruction for the Conscripts of North Carolina.

LEE M. McAFEE,
Lt. Col. Com. 49th Regt., N. C. T.

☞The Mountain Eagle, Western Enterprise, Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Asheville News and State Journal, copy twice and forward accounts to the undersigned. L. M. McA.

August 7. 2t

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

CAMP HILL,
Near Statesville, N. C., July 31.

THE Camp of Instruction at this place is now ready for the reception of conscripts. Colonels of Militia, will, as soon after the reception of this order as practicable, conduct their conscripts to this camp.

Officers will be in attendance at the Depot to direct them to the camps.

JAMES C. McRAE,
Capt. & A. A. Gen'l Com

☞The Salisbury Watchman, Western Enterprise, Asheville News, Western Carolinian, Henderson Times and Shelby Eagle, will copy the above advertisement 2 times.

August 7. 2t

SINGULAR.

Wadesborough Argus says that tchen of Mr. S. Smith, near ille, was burnt recently, and the origin of the fire thus:

small quantity of *meal* parched as titute for coffee was placed in a hile hot, and by "spontaneous stion" or something else, pro- the fire. Suspecting the cause, tter has been fully tested, and no ow remains as to the origin of the r the fact that warm parched ill produce fire. So, be on your ye whom the war and blockade eprived of coffee."

TS IN CINCINNATI.—During the eek, Cincinnati has been the scene breaks between the Irish and negro res of that city. Several steam- ad discharged their white hands ed negroes at small wages, for hey were willing to work. The aborers took umbrage at this new ment of philanthropy and patriot- d have since occupied themselves king the skulls of their sable suc- Whether these "strikes" will ambo to seek employment in the ngenial latitude of New England, to be seen.

DEATHS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

eeting of the Berea Baptist Church, e county, N. C., held July 26th, 1862, tee was appointed to draft a Preamble lutions expressive of our feelings of nd loss occasioned by the death of our oved Brother B. W. MERRELL.

r Merrell was one of the very best of en. Both as a citizen and Church mem- ustained an unblemished character.— rity, his amiable disposition, and his d piety commanded the respect, nay, love of all who knew him. At the time ath he was near twenty-seven years of ring the last nine years of his life, he ost exemplary member of the Baptist

feeling his country's wrongs, he re- o her first call, and went forth to de- sacred rights; and in defense of these shed his patriotic blood. We most y believe that no better man has fallen ense of our rights, than the subject of e. We therefore, as a church, do re-

in the death of Brother MERRELL our as lost one of its best citizens and sol-

the Berea Church has lost one of its s, zealous and useful members.

we tender the bereaved and sorrow- our deepest sympathy; and that we heir consolation the thought, that the rted one is now free from the sins, the he pains, and the disappointments of and that he is now in that happy land

kness and sorrow, pain and death, felt and feared no more."

a copy of this preamble and resolu- nt to the family of the deceased, and be recorded on the Church Book, and rwarded to the Asheville News and ecorder, with a request for publica-

J. A. STRADLEY,
W. M. PORTER,
G. N. ALEXANDER. } Com'tee.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

gular meeting of Hominy Creek Divi- 284, Sons of Temperance, held on Sat- ning, July 19th, 1862, the following and Resolutions were unanimously

s, Almighty God in his all-wise prov- s seen fit to remove from our midst SON G. YOUNG, a worthy member of on, who fell at the Battle before Rich- Tuesday the 1st July, bravely defend- untry. Thus has death removed one t members, just verging into manhood, we are sensible of the loss sustained ily and friends, and while we mourn we deem it our duty to offer tokens of t to his memory. Be it therefore , 1. That in the death of brother Wat- ung, this Division has lost a good mem- arm friend.

we deeply sympathize with his be- ily, to whom remains the solace that the post of honor, deeply regretted knew him.

we wear the usual badge of mourning days.

a blank page in our minute book be to his memory.

a copy of this Preamble and Resolu- rnished the family of the deceased, they be published in the Asheville Spirit of the Age.

H. OGDEN, R. S., *Pro. tem.*

Asheville District:

Round Quart. Meetings.

ville Station,	July	26, 27.
Ct. and Trans. Miss.,	at Shaw's	
Camp Ground,	August	2, 3.
le Ct., Shook's C. G.,	"	9, 10.
" at Franklin,	"	16, 17.
Mission,	"	23, 24.
. & Echota Miss—Echota,	"	30, 31.
ct., Turkey Creek C. G.,	Sept.	6, 7.
" Mt. Zion C. G.,	"	13, 14.
ct., Burnsville,	"	20, 21.
"	"	27, 28.
Station,	October	4, 5.

F. M. FANNING, P. E.

LSIDE SCHOOL,

ville, Buncombe, N. C.

and MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN are to receive into their family a SUM- ASS of SCHOOL-GIRLS, whom they vor very thoroughly to instruct.

TERMS:

ion per month,.....$10.00
Board and washing per mo., 30.00
y, 1862. 5t

CONSCRIPTS.

HEADQUARTERS, (CAMP HOLMES,) CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Near Raleigh, N. C., July 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

ALL persons subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the public def nce, approved April 16," are hereby warned not to join or enlist in any Regiment or Company whatever. They must report to the commandant of this Camp for duty or be considered as deserters. All officers are hereby notified not to recruit or enlist in this State men enrolled or liable to conscription.—All persons enlisted by officers for any company or regiment in the State or Confederate service, since enrollment under said Act, must be returned to the commandant of this camp.

Officers refusing to comply with this order will be reported to the War Department.

By order: PETER MALLETT, Major & A. A. G. P. C. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENL'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.

ALL persons engaged in enrolling Conscripts, are hereby authorized and required to arrest deserters from the Army, and to deliver them to the commandant of the nearest Camp of Instruction, or to lodge them in the nearest jail, and to return their names, company and regiment to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Jailors are requested to detain them, and will be allowed the fees and charges for the detention of prisoners, prescribed by the laws of the State in which the jail is situated.

Enrolling officers are also required to report to the Adjutant and Inspector General the names and address of all persons absent from the Army, without leave, whether by the expiration of their leave of absence, furloughs, details or otherwise; and when this unauthorized absence exceeds the time required to correspond with the War Department, the enrolling officer will arrest the person and send him to the nearest Camp of Instruction, reporting the arrest to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Commandants of Camps of Instruction are required to forward deserters and persons absent without leave, to their regiments, and have the powers of arrest conferred upon enrolling officers.

By command of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

July 31. 3t

☞The Register, Wilmington Journal, Standard, Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News 3 times.

LIGHT! LIGHT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A BRIGHT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A STRONG LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A MILD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A GENTLE LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A SOFT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A CHEAP LIGHT,

TRY THE TEREBENE OIL,

A new Southern discovery, at ASTON'S.

THIS new illuminator is FIVE TIMES better and THREE TIMES cheaper than Candles, and only equalled in brilliancy and cheapness by the best Kerosine Oil. Kerosine Lamps changed to burn this oil for a trifling expense. Call and examine the article at
July 31. ASTON'S.

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Statesville, July 15, 1862.

PERSONS liable to the operation of the Conscription Act, are not allowed to volunteer in any company after enrollment.

Conscripts are designed by Law to fill up the Regiments now in service, and all volunteering of persons, between the ages of 18 and 35, in new Companies since the 17th of May, is in violation of law.

JAMES C. McRAE,
Captain & A. A. Gen., Comd'g
Camp of Instruction at Statesville.

☞Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin, Western Enterprise, Asheville News, Henderson Times, Western Carolinian, Shelby Eagle, copy three times and send bill.
July 31. 3t

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS, BUNCOMBE LIGHT ARTILLERY, Camp Smith, July 19, 1862.

THE Members of Capt. HARDY'S Artillery Company who have not yet reported themselves, are ordered to report for duty at once, at Camp Smith, three miles below the Warm Springs, in Madison county.

By order of Capt. HARDY.
THOMAS S. ATKIN,
Acting Orderly Sergeant.

HEADQ'RS, BUNCOMBE LIGHT ARTILLERY, Camp Smith, July 19, 1862.

I AM anxious to increase my Compny to one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five men, (150 or 175) and any able bodied men desirous of attaching themselves to an

ARTILLERY COMPANY,

Are requested to report to me at Camp Smith, three miles below the Warm Springs, in Madison county.
July 24. W. M. HARDY, Captain.

WOOL WANTED.

I WILL PAY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER pound for all the clean washed and picked

WOOL,

Delivered at my Mills on Reems' Creek, eight miles North of Asheville.
WM. COLEMAN.
July 31. tf

$5 REWARD.

LOST, on the 17th instant, a fine QUILTED SADDLE, with a Quilted Pad behind and grey Blanket. It was taken from the vacant lot opposite the Eagle Hotel.

I will pay a reward of five dollars for the recovery of the Saddle. Information concerning it can be left at the News office.
ABNER RHODES.
July 31. 3t

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

HO! FOR THE SALT WORKS.

Wanted Immediately,

100 WAGONS. TO HAUL WOOD AT THE *VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.*

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

Carpenters and Masons.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

Wood Choppers.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

Common Laborers.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville.
N. W. WOODFIN, State Agent.
July 17. tf

J. WHALEY,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.
July 10. tf

ATTENTION ALL!

THE MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPARTment, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr. M. F. ARENDELL, collector of medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Asheville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clear and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	60 cents lb.
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40 " "
Wild Cherry bark,	30 " "
Indian Turnip,	10 " "
American Ipecac—root,	1.00 " "
Blooming Spurge—root,	50 " "
Indian Physic—root,	25 " "
Indian Tobacco,	25 " "
Black Snake root,	50 " "
Poke root,	20 " "
Cranesbill,	20 " "
Blackberry root,	15 " "
American Gentian,	15 " "
Dogwood bark,	25 " "
Fever Root,	20 " "
American Hellebore root,	20 " "
Peppermint,	20 " "
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20 " "
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20 " "
Hemlock leaves,	20 " "
Wintergreen, orPartridge Berry,	50 " "
Horsemint,	20 " "
Sassafras—bark of root,	20 " "
Sassafras pith,	5.00 " "
Ginseng root,	50 " "
Sarsaparilla root,	75 " "
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20 " "
Flax seed,	2.50 per bu.
White Oak bark,	10 cents lb.
Meadow Sweet,	25 " "
American Columbo root,	50 " "
Willow bark,	20 " "
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10 " "
Persimmon bark—from root,	20 " "
Century herb,	20 " "
Boneset,	20 " "
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	30 " "
Dandelion root,	30 " "
Hops,	1.00 " "
Wild Senna,	50 " "
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75 " "
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50 " "
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75 " "
Barberry-leaves,	50 " "
Fleabane,	25 " "
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	30 " "
Pink Root,	50 " "
Worm Seed,	25 " "
Calamus,	25 " "
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25 " "
Queen's Root,	50 " "
Slippery Elm,	30 " "
Red Pepper,	1.00 " "
Anise seed,	50 " "
Spear Mint,	25 " "
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50 " "
Poppy—ripe capsules,	1.00 " "
Lettuce garden—dried juice,	1.00 " "
Marsh Rosemary—root,	30 " "
Virginia Snake root—root,	75 " "
Juniper—tops,	25 " "
Red Cedar—tops,	25 " "
Prickley Ashe—bark,	50 " "
Robins Rye or Hair cap moss,	30 " "

M. HOWARD,
Sur'g and Med'l Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 17. 5t

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY A FEW HUNDRED BUSHels of

OLD WHEAT,

For which I will pay ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per bushel of 60 pounds, delivered at my Mill, near Sulphur Springs, four miles west of Asheville.
W. L. HENRY.
July 17. 4t

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. ASTON & CO

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.
April 4, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

TO ARRIVE NEXT-WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.
WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.
April 24, 1862. tf

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.
May 29.

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.
April 3, 1862. tf

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.
Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

NOTICE:

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding at

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with ease to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.
J. S. WEAVER.
June 12, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to
A. B. CHUNN & CO.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Ex'r's.
February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

VOL. XIV.

Col. John H. Morgan's la tucky Expedition

DETAILED ACCO

BY ONE OF MORGAN'S M

Editor Knoxville Register

true history of an important p war may go down to posterity ed by the lying statements of journals, I make to you the statement of the brilliant e Col. John H. Morgan, and h their late expedition to Kentu a journal kept by me during of excitement and heroism dis the occasion.

This expedition was gotten ly, under the supervision, a sole instance of Col. Morgan, ned the whole undertaking. magnitude of such a trip is co the grave hazard and liability off or captured, away from the ty of reinforcements, to say the fatigue of forced marches ceasing vigilance required, an tinual excitement of being alw look out, to say nothing of dangers—some idea may be h capacity required to carry o fully such an expedition: and say our country, as well as t has found Col. Morgan eq emergencies:

The command, consisting of gan's regiment, with two mou itzers, Col. A. A. Hunt's Geo ment of partizan rangers, a Gano's Squadron of Texan numbering in all about 800 Knoxville on the 4th of July. Kingston and Crossville, on land mountain, our advance fired upon by a party of bush one Texan ranger killed and wounded. Three of these bush were caught, but what dispo made of them, I am unable to fore reaching Sparta, we captu eral soldier, whom we parole Sparta we proceeded, via Cook Hillham to Cumberland river, were joined by a portion of Ca ilton and McMillan's cavalry c numbering about 50 men. camped on the North bank of land river, resting our men a we received information that a Federal cavalry force enc Tomkinsville, Ky., and that M commanding it, had, with a fe nies of cavalry, been marauding tress and Overton counties, and recrossed the river at Celina turn to his camp. We left c between nine and ten o'clock crossed the Kentucky line, rapid forced march, reached ville at daylight. Having as the position of the enemy, th divided the command, sending rangers to the right, the Geo ment to the left, who comm attack, while Morgan's regi the artillery made the attack We threw several shells into th camp, and then carried it by charge, the enemy fleeing in tions, leaving 22 dead and wounded behind him, and a prisoners, including Major Jor mander of the force, and a L commanding a company, th whom was badly wounded. was part of the 9th Pennsylva ry regiment, numbering about their commanding officer, Majo was the same who had been se suit of Morgan, after his Cave pedition, with instructions to f till h—ll froze over, and even the ice, if necessary to effect hi None of Morgan's command w in this engagement; but Col. A of the Georgia rangers, while brilliant charge, received a seve in the leg, and had to be left All the tents, a large quantity clothing, camp equipage, &c., stroyed before leaving the pla prisoners were paroled with t tion of Maj. Jordan, who was to Sparta with the guard who nied the captured mules, wag such stores as were required f of the command.

[The subsequent arrival of dan in Knoxville, and the d made of him, have already be in the Register.]

Some eight or ten runaway were found in the Federal Tomkinsville, who have since stored to their owners.

From Tomkinsville, the comm ceeded to Glasgow, within eigh which place our rear guard upon by bushwhackers, and killed. Previous to this four